Wants.
WANTED—To purchase a [illegible]
WANTED—A girl wishes a situation to do sewing and chamber-work. [illegible]
WANTED—A gentleman from the East, intending to spend some time in Chicago [illegible]
WANTED—A young man from the East, wishes a situation as Clerk [illegible]
WANTED—An energetic and reliable man, as equal partner [illegible]
WANTED—A situation, by a young man [illegible]
WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper or Entry Clerk [illegible]
WANTED—A Boy about fourteen or sixteen years of age [illegible]
WANTED—By a young gentleman, board [illegible]
WANTED—Board. Two gentlemen desire furnished rooms [illegible]
WANTED—Immediately, trusty agents in every county in the West [illegible]
WANTED—A reliable man to act as treasurer [illegible]
WANTED—For $300 I will sell an interest in a well established business [illegible]
WANTED—A Partner, with $200 [illegible]
WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Book-keeper, Assistant Book-keeper [illegible]
WANTED—To rent, by a thorough practical gardener [illegible]
WANTED—Correspondence. [illegible]
WANTED—A man competent to drive and take care of horses [illegible]
WATTED—Seventy-five (75) feet plain Shelving [illegible]
WANTED—Agents to canvass for new and saleable Books [illegible]
WANTED—By a respectable girl a situation as cook in a private family [illegible]
WANTED—Board for gentleman, wife, child and nurse [illegible]
WANTED—A good Job Printer [illegible]
WANTED—And no humbug. [illegible]
WANTED—Scales. Wanted a [illegible]
WANTED—Agents, $150 per month [illegible]
WANTED—Agents. $30 per month [illegible]
WANTED—Canvassers. Active [illegible]
WANTED—To Brewers. Wanted [illegible]
WANTED—Board and suit of unfurnished rooms [illegible]
WANTED—$75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines [illegible]
WANTED—A House and Lot [illegible]
WANTED—Boiler Makers, to whom the highest wages will be paid [illegible]
WANTED—A gentleman from Yale College [illegible]
WANTED—A respectable man having several hundred dollars cash [illegible]
Boarding.
BOARDING.—I have a pleasant room, suitable for a gentleman and wife [illegible]
BOARDING.—Rooms and board for gentlemen and their wives [illegible]
BOARDING.—Three large unfurnished rooms [illegible]
BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a desirable front room [illegible]
BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen [illegible]
To Rent.
TO RENT—A New Store, [illegible]
TO RENT—One-half of Store [illegible]
TO RENT—A good Dwelling [illegible]
TO RENT.—Rare opportunity [illegible]
TO RENT—Three rooms with gas [illegible]
TO RENT—One six-and-a-third octave [illegible]
Lost.
LOST.—$5 Reward. Lost [illegible]
LOST—A package of money [illegible]
$10 REWARD will be given [illegible]

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VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863. NUMBER 146.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The leading feature in our morning's news comes from Knoxville in a graphic dispatch from our reporter at that point. The scene he describes is worthy the pen of Victor Hugo. Fortunately we are able to enhance the sketch of the rebel assault on Fort Sanders, the chief defensive work at Knoxville, by a diagram furnished by a correspondent. The whole affair was one of the most dashing of the war, and each of the opposed forces found foemen worthy of their steel. The courage of the rebels in pressing on in the face of the obstacles that met their devoted band, the bravery of our men who stood at their guns and hurled death and destruction down upon the foe, all constitute one of the most thrilling episodes of the war. This repulse settled the fate of Longstreet's campaign. It was the spring of an infuriated wild beast, determined to succeed or perish. The failure was a fatal one.

The news from Virginia causes profound disappointment, throughout the country, and the rumors gain ground that General Meade is to be forthwith added to the list of spent commanders for mis-spent opportunities. He, at least, has not been held back. The President, the War Department, the people, the army have all urged him forward, and rare opportunities seem also to have beckoned him, yet he has moved down the map like a laggard schoolboy, at no point or ever confronted by an equal number of the enemy, but always treading in his cold tracks. Since Gettysburg—where he but carried out Gen. Hooker's prepared plans—Gen. Meade has done nothing. His then allowing Lee ample time to take his shattered army across the Potomac was a blunder nothing in his career since then has mollified, and failure is at last written broadly across a campaign, the whole people, up to the latest moment had eagerly followed, hoping still that success lay just within reach. Gen. Meade is doubtless willing, and that is one indispensable matter of heart, but he is not able, and that has to do with the head, and it is to be regretted that is now called for. The report comes that there is to be a winter campaign, and under a change of commanders. Who the latter is to be is beyond conjecture, and we care still less. The TRIBUNE has no pets. It will never love the military "gazelle" again in advance of the actual accomplishment of the work set to be done.

From Omaha, N. T. we have further details of the festivities in honor of the breaking ground at that terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, with a characteristic and notable interchanges of sentiment by telegraph.

The Washington dispatches begin to have a strong flavor of Congress, which meets next week. The President's Message and accompanying documents are in an advanced stage of preparation.

And now what becomes of Copperhead wailings against the Freedmen of the District of Columbia? For months these rascally journals have been declaring that bread was being taken from the mouths of the people and paid from the treasury to feed these lazy niggers. It is now shown that these abused people have not only paid their way by services rendered, but have actually accumulated a handsome fund for the Government.

By a change in the "make up" of our paper, that goes into effect this morning, it will be seen that the Commercial department is transferred from the Fourth to the Second page, where it will hereafter be found. When it is explained that this new arrangement removes this important class of matter from all danger of curtailment by a pressure of news upon the space of our inside pages, it will be taken as an earnest that we intend to allow nothing to trench upon our commercial column, but to give it the fullest scope and completeness.

Death of Gen. Sam Houston.

There can no longer be any doubt of the death of Gen. Sam Houston of Texas. A letter from our army correspondent at Matamoras, says: "Gen. Sam Houston is certainly dead. He died at Huntsville, Texas. I [illegible] a man who was present when he died. J. Terrell Smith and another man have administered on his estate." With the long and varied career of this restless and ambitious man, his Indian life, his legal and political position, and his military experiences, our readers are familiar, as well as the struggle by which, under his leadership, Texas succeeded in erecting herself one of the United States. He received many tokens of gratitude from her people, having been twice President of Texas, and subsequently Governor, besides representing her in the United States Senate, and holding many other posts of honor and trust during nearly his whole life. Gen. Houston was of large stature and imposing presence, and at the time of his death was about seventy years of age. His remarkable history will never be recalled without the recollection that his loyalty to his country wavered and fell when the devotion and self sacrifice of her strongest and wisest sons was most sorely needed.—N. Y. [illegible], Dec. 1.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2.—The steamer [illegible] Washington left this morning for City Point with a cargo of provisions for prisoners at Richmond and vicinity.

The Petersburg daily Register of November [illegible] says: Three out of the Texan traitors sent out of the country by Gen. Magruder are Dr. Peeples, D. J. Baldwin, a lawyer of Houston, and Larkin, of Victoria. They will be put across the Rio Grande, at Eagle Pass. Two Boards of Union officers have been organized for the proper distribution of clothing and provisions sent by the North for their prisoners on Belle Isle, one for the quartermaster and one for the Commissaries Department. Colonel [illegible], a former hotel keeper in New York, was chief of the proceeding, and managed the distribution.

The steamer Conqueror arrived last evening from Newbern, N. C., with 50 rebel prisoners. They were conveyed to Fort Norfolk this morning.

Miss Belle Boyd arrived this morning from Washington, in charge of a Lieutenant. She will be sent over the lines to remain during the war.

FROM MEXICO.

[illegible], Dec. 3.—The steamer Parkersburg arrived, from New Orleans the [illegible].

The New Orleans Era has a report, via [illegible], that the Mexicans had recaptured [illegible].

The New York Tribune has Vera Cruz advices of November 22, a week later than via New Orleans, which contain nothing of the reported capture of Puebla. It [illegible] Juarez was about to retreat [illegible].

The Western Frontier.

[illegible], Dec. 3.—Gen. McNeil has information that the enemy are [illegible] the little Missouri river, [illegible] Washington Centre under [illegible] in the vicinity of Murfreesboro [illegible] under Cabin at Shields' [illegible] they are preparing to [illegible] Little Rock. Cooper is [illegible] Stand and Watie are [illegible]. Their total force is estimated [illegible] doubtless exaggerated [illegible].

[illegible], Dec. 3.—Capt. J. E. Taft, [illegible] a strong Union [illegible] drowned yesterday [illegible] the river, [illegible] probably will not [illegible].

FROM KNOXVILLE—HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Longstreet Strikes a Blow and Fails.

THE TERRIFIC ASSSAULT ON FORT SAUNDERS THRILLING DETAILS.

Daring Courage of the Rebels—Our Boys Beat them Back

The Rebels Repulsed with 1,000 Loss—Our Loss Less than 50.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—IMPORTANT RUMORS

From New York—The War News in Wall Street.

FROM MEXICO—RUMORED RECAPTURE OF PUEBLA BY THE MEXICANS.

From Omaha—The Union Pacific R. R. Festivities.

MATTERS AT CAIRO AND BELOW—GUERILLA OPERATIONS.

The President's Message and Department Reports.

NOTE.—Knoxville occupies a broken and hilly site on the north bank of the Tennessee River. The town plat is divided by a small creek, into East and West Knoxville, and extends along the river bank nearly one mile. The banks of the river are steep and precipitous. Opposite the town is a high eminence strongly fortified to resist the expected rebel approach from the southerly direction, and it was at the outposts on this side that the affair occurred in which General Sanders was killed. The enemy crossed the river at London, thirty miles below and moved on Knoxville by the two roads laid down in the above diagram. Between these, and commanding both, is the high hill on which is built Fort Sanders, a very strong work of earth and timber, in the construction of which negro labor was largely employed. It is about three-fourths of a mile from the centre of Knoxville.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1863.

Captain W. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Ohio, has received the following official dispatch:

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 30th, via CUMBERLAND GAP, Dec. 1st, 1863.

The enemy attacked us early this morning in force but we repulsed them with considerable loss. All is well.

[Signed] A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 30.

The great rebel blow anxiously anticipated so long was struck yesterday morning. Reinforced by the troops of Sam. Jones, Jackson and Williams, Longstreet sought to annihilate the Army of the Ohio by *coup de guerre.* He selected seven picked regiments. Skirmishing commenced on Sunday night at ten o'clock, and continued sharply until near daylight of Monday, on our left front before Fort Sanders, commanded by Gen. Ferrero and defended by the 79th New York, Benjamin's 2d U. S. Artillery, and Buckley's Rhode Island battery.

Our pickets were driven in, and the enemy had possessed themselves of some rifle-pits but the Massachusetts boys drove them back, when suddenly the rebel storming party, led by the 16th and 17th Georgia and 13th Mississippi, under cover of our own retreating men came to the assault.

They approached to within one hundred yards of the fort, unharmed. Then commenced a series of desperate and daring attacks, stubborn resistance, death, carnage and horror, scarcely equaled during the war. These men were the veterans of the Potomac—the flower of Longstreet's army, and, confident of promised victory, plunged into a boiling hell of lead.

Wires had been stretched from stump to stump in front of the works, by Capt. Poe. Over these the advancing enemy fell in confused heaps, with the killed and wounded around them.

Our artillerymen hurled shell by hand; forward, over impediments, came the doomed rebels. Hot, and hotter, became the battle, and the ground over which they passed was carpeted with the slain. The ditch was filled with dead, wounded and dying.

Not one on their side faltered—not a score of the gallant stormers escaped. The sun, rising, looked down through the cold mist and chill frost of that November morning upon the remains of an army.

One thousand, killed, wounded and prisoners, was the cost of the assault of Fort Sanders. Nobly has it sustained the reputation of its namesake and revenged his fall! Among the killed is Col. Girarde, of the 18th Miss. Lieut. Col. O'Brien, the brother of Mrs. Brownlow, is a prisoner.

Gen. Burnside offered them an armistice from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., to remove their wounded and bury their dead. It was accepted. The rebel officers and prisoners express astonishment at the strength of our works and the valor of our men.

Our loss will not reach eighty, all told. Over fifty of these are the men of the 27th Kentucky, captured on the south of the river.

Whether Longstreet is satisfied with the impregnability of Knoxville, we know not, but await his next movement with confidence.

Besides 250 prisoners, we have three battle flags. One of them was planted on our works at one time.

LATER.

The twelve days of Longstreet before Knoxville, threatening assault and siege, has caused a scarcity of forage, gave us considerable labor to fortify our position, and temporarily suspended our communications and destroyed much property, chiefly rebel. There has been some loss of men by the casualties of war, but no panic, retreat, starvation or actual investment has occurred thus far. The siege is another rebel failure.

The mettle of the men of both sides has been tested, and our boys found to have no awe of Longstreet's veterans.

Daily skirmishing has been spirited, and on several occasions very severe, with lively shelling on both sides.

Our troops have behaved splendidly throughout. Our loss will not exceed 300 in all, many of whom are slightly wounded and are returning to duty.

We can ill afford the loss of the gallant Saunders, who is universally regretted.

Our principal fear now is that the rebels will escape without punishment for their impudence. Our army is in excellent spirits and improved health.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The military authorities received a telegraph dispatch this morning from Gen. Foster, who was joined at Cumberland Gap by the forces previously sent thither from Burnside to guard that important point. The few troops under the former might perhaps be able to inflict some damage on the rear of Gen. Longstreet, who is certainly retreating into Virginia.

Gen. Sherman would reach the neighborhood of Knoxville to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The *World's* Washington special says: It is understood that the Government has advices of Longstreet's retreat toward Bristol, Tennessee, from which place there is railroad communication to Richmond. It is certain that the siege of Knoxville is raised, and the rebel line of retreat is the only one open to them."

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—A midnight dispatch to the *Journal* says: Gen. Wilcox telegraphed to Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, on the 30th, that at eleven o'clock on the evening of the 28th, the rebels attacked his force and succeeded in driving our skirmishing line to the right on the London road, and forced it back to Fort Sanders.

We afterwards regained our position, and kept up a sharp skirmishing all night. On Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, the rebels moved three brigades against Fort Sanders.

A portion thereof, notwithstanding our heavy fire, gained the ditch, but could not ascend the parapet.

We took 300 men and three stand of colors. The rebel loss in killed and wounded was over 300. Our entire loss, about twenty.

Longstreet then accepted Burnside's offer for a cessation of hostilities to enable the rebels to attend to their wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The *Bulletin* has the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 2.—The movements of this army, now going on cannot be reported. There are questionable reports of a rebel raid across the Chickamauga River, at Red House Ford, and that the families there took refuge in the town.

Rumors continue to thicken of rebel doings in the border counties of Tennessee. Reports say that Faulkner and his men are not only conscripting all the men they can lay their hands on, but are taking all the horses, mules, cattle and hogs without regard to the political sentiments of the owners, that they can find.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1863.

The town is rife with rumors of Meade's removal, and several names are suggested as his successor.

The following are casualties in recent skirmishes, among Western troops in Meade's army.

Corporal Peter Simon, company I, 26th Michigan, arm, slight.

Private James Warwick, company A, 26th Michigan, forehead, slight.

Joseph Green, company D, 26th Michigan, right arm, amputated.

Gabriel Portar, company A, 26th Michigan, left arm, slight.

Andrew Warner, company A, 26th Michigan, right side, slight.

Joseph D. Gifford, company B, 26th Michigan, left hand, slight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A special to the *Post* says it is rumored Meade will be removed from command of the Army of the Potomac, and that a new man will lead the army in a December campaign.

The army is in good spirits.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: The rumor that the Government is considering the propriety of removing Meade gains strength and currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Army of the Potomac is encamped on the grounds it left on the morning of Thanksgiving. The reasons for this sudden change of programme, without forcing Lee to general battle, are these:

At a council of war, held on Monday night, the facts were demonstrated that the enemy were intrenched behind very formidable earthworks, which they were every moment strengthening. The fearful loss it would entail upon us, and the impossibility of succoring our wounded before they would perish with cold, in case we attempted to carry the rebel works by assault, were some of the considerations which induced the subsequent action. Our rations and forage had nearly run out, and the roads were too bad to allow further transportation from our distant base of supplies.

These weighty considerations, it is claimed, induced the commander to issue an order to fall back. Last night the Army of the Potomac rested on its old base on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

The New York *Tribune* correspondent says: "At 10 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) we rode a circuit in front of our most advanced artillery position. We could look over into the rebel works and see the graybacks digging away with wonderful rapidity. Their guns were all mounted and frowning at us. Rumors were rife in camp that Longstreet had reinforced Lee, and we were falling back on Fredericksburg, but I could trace them to no trustworthy source. We maintained our entire battle line in the enemy's front till about 9 o'clock Tuesday evening, when all fell back crossing the Rapidan by Germania and Culpepper Fords.

Our total losses, in the recent movement, in missing and wounded, are 540, and 60 killed. Our wounded suffered extremely in their ambulances on the rough roads, and by the severe cold, while lying in wagons last night. A special train has already been dispatched up the road to bring down the disabled men. The railroad track and telegraph wires remained as we left them, uninjured.

Our main army left the front about midnight Tuesday night, and its advance could be seen approaching Brandy Station at four o'clock yesterday morning. A party of five rebel cavalry men came dashing up to the west bank of the Rapidan, after our bridges were up. They were greeted with shell, and rapidly vanished.

But one train per day now runs upon the railroad, and this at night.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The *World's* Washington special says: The campaign in Virginia is ended. All the forward movements on the part of the army of the Potomac have ceased, and our forces have already nearly completed their return to the old base along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Culpepper, Brandy Station, and Rappahannock Bridge. The retrograde movement commenced on Tuesday.

It is said in Washington that the failure to carry out the orders of the War Department involves the loss of General Meade's position as Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The reasons given for the abandonment of the campaign are, that Lee so intrenched himself daily as to delay any rapid advance on our part, and, at the same time, to prevent an attack.

Our army fell back in a safe and orderly manner, the enemy being ignorant of our intentions.

General's Sedgwick and Hooker are prominently named for General Meade's successor, if any change is made.

The *Herald* has the following: "The Mine river is a stream ten feet in width, but very shallow, if we judge by the depth of clear water, but very deep when we count in the mud at its bottom and sides. Extending several rods back is a low marsh, miry and reed-grown. From the edges of the marsh the land rises gradually to the height of perhaps a hundred feet. Half a mile back from the right shore these slopes open, and in many places cultivated patches of young pines dot the slopes and extend back to the dense woods which crown the summits of the hills. The enemy fortified the western slope by strong earthworks at its summit in front, which, with felled trees, shrubbery and brush, formed an impenetrable abattis. They had also dug a succession of pits half way up the slope, within easy range of the creek, and another series of the same style of defense at the commencement of the abattis. His line of defenses extended from Clark's mountain, south of the plank road, to the mouth of the stream, fully supported by artillery, and was, in fact, said by military men to be a stronger position than that he held at Fredericksburg.

The New York *Tribune's* special says: Sunday morning General Warren, of the 2d corps, with the 3d division of the 6th corps, moved down on the Fredericksburg plank road, which runs parallel with the Orange pike, and about three miles from it, and proceeded for a mile, when he encountered the enemy's skirmishers, who were driven forward a mile and a half to the west. The enemy then opened with artillery on the 2d division of the 2d corps, from some temporary works on a hill half a mile south of the unfinished railroad, but were soon driven out, and the corps rested for the night with the intention of charging and flanking the rebels in the morning. Early yesterday morning Gen. Warren requested his commanders to inform their men of the nature of the task before them, and exhort them to make a gallant assault upon the enemy's works in their front, which had been thrown up during the night. He then made a personal inspection of the works, and for an hour and a half he hesitated to act. After an hour's cannonading he was to make a grand charge, and his men were instructed to reserve their fire till they entered the rebel works. No charge was made on the left. At half past ten in the morning General Meade came down to the left, and was for a long time engaged in earnest conversation with Gen. Warren. General Meade seemed to be administering a rebuke to Warren.

The *Herald's* specials also state that the condition of the roads and want of supplies induced Meade to fall back on Brandy Station, which is now made the base of supplies. Trains laden with provisions are rapidly reaching that point from Alexandria. Our army, after the check administered to General Warren at Mine Run on Monday, fell back to the Rapidan and crossed the river in safety at night.

Guerillas charged with shooting one of our men, came in on last night's train from Catlett's Station. On Sunday night, the guerillas rushed into the tents of the 100th Pennsylvania, on picket near Licking Run, capturing five of them. On Tuesday morning three guerillas caught a private of the 143d Pennsylvania while guarding the railroad near Catlett's Station, stripped him of every vestige of clothing, and shot him dead with his own gun. The guerillas who were brought down last night are suspected of having some connection with this brutal murder.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 3, 1863.

Steamers Omaha and J. D. Perry arrived this morning from Memphis, bringing dates of Tuesday evening.

The gunboat sent to Island No. 65, to drive off the guerillas, reported firing upon steamers, had returned, and has fulfilled the duty faithfully.

Brady Anderson, a dangerous character, arrested as a spy, charged with boat burning, and for some time confined in Irving Block, has been sent to Alton Penitentiary for safe keeping. His real name is L. C. Griggs.

Fifteen prisoners were added to Irving Block Prison, from La Grange, on Saturday last.

Mr. Slocum, late Superintendent of Contrabands here, accused of attempting to sell a negro into slavery, is to have his trial at Washington.

District Provost Marshal I. H. Williams brought up from Columbus, to-day, seventy-seven guerillas and other prisoners, being part of those engaged in burning the prison there, and are to be sent to Indianapolis in charge of the 14th Iowa. They left on the morning train. A portion of the prisoners are from Sol Street's gang, captured by Capt. Frank Moore and the 4th Illinois cavalry, a short time since at Meryweather's crossing of the Obion River.

They do not look as though very badly starved. It is rumored that a large force of rebels again threaten the vicinity of Columbus, Ky., perhaps with the intention of cutting off the supplies to Grant's army and hindering preparations being made to reconstruct certain railroads running near that place.

Such stories have been so often told, however, that we grow incredulous. The presence of gunboats and no inconsiderable force under Gen. A. J. Smith at Columbus, make all secure, and no apprehensions need be entertained that the rebels are going to recapture, or even guerilla parties trouble that stronghold.

Capt. Deihl, of the Missouri enrolled militia, started to-day for St. Louis, having in charge George Mentle, John Bush and John Green, three bushwhackers, charged with robbery and murder, not long since, in the vicinity of Charleston, Mo. It will be remembered that these men were captured by Capt. Deihl and his neighbors after they had robbed the town, and one of the gang was killed with clubs. The three mentioned go to St. Louis for trial, along with Geo. Brown, United States Treasury Agent, charged with confiscating the gold of two Jews from the interior of the Confederacy, mentioned a few days since. The latter is in charge of Capt. Tallmadge, the Provost Marshal of this post. The money taken by Brown was discovered in the care of the master of transportation at Memphis, and had all along been claimed by Brown. The case will have to go before a military commission.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Dec. 3, 1863.

The following is a summary of Major T. P. Robb's State Hospital report to Governor Yates, giving changes in U. S. general hospitals at post of Memphis for the week ending Nov. 27, 1863:

Admitted, 66.
Returned to duty, 127.
Deserted, 2.
Discharged and transferred to Northern hospitals, 80.
Furloughed, 24.
Died, 9.
Aggregate, 286.

Names of those who have died: Thos Elrod, co. A, [illegible] regiment; George V. Carr, co. G, 120th; Wm. H. Hadley, co. A, 4th cavalry; Thomas Wishart, co. B, [illegible] regiment; Anton Nooth, co. K, 2d; Wm. T. Wright, co. K, 126th; John Graham, co. A, 9th; Henry O'Connel, co. F, 1st artillery; John R. Wiggins, co. K, 95th regiment.

Present number of patients in General Hospital this date, 3,284.

CAIRO, Dec. 3.—Sixty tons of sanitary goods were shipped to-day for Chattanooga by the Illinois State Commission. Memphis papers of this morning report the cotton market languid. Sales previous to to-day 180 bales; prices ranging from 45 to 70c.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Iowa, Dec. 3, 1863.

The M. & M. R. R. is contracted to Newton, thirty-five miles from here. The track is to be laid by the fourth of July next. The rails for the track are said to be already delivered at Grinnell.

The citizens of this city are discussing the expediency of donating several acres of public ground, known as Flea Point, at the junction of the Desmoines and Raccoon Rivers, for the purposes of a union depot for the use of all the different railroads centering here. It will probably be done.

J. Morris Young, one of the Majors of the 5th Iowa cavalry, comes out in a letter denying that Col. Lowe is responsible for the failure of the regiment to vote at the late election. So the lie is out between the Major and Commissioner Lathrop. I know nothing of the Colonel's character, but if the charges made by the Commissioner are true, the Col. ought to be removed.

The first detachment of volunteers under the late call left here late last night for Camp McClellan.

Stewart Godrell, esq., Register of the U. S. land office at this place, left for the South yesterday, where he will remain for several months.

Major McCalla, of the 10th Iowa infantry, is reported killed in one of the late engagements near Chattanooga. The Major was from this county, and was a brave soldier.

The Board of Supervisors of Scott county have appropriated $3,000 for the benefit of soldiers families, and $500 for the benefit of worthy soldiers in want. Scott is the banner county in all good works.

The people here are, of course, much gratified to hear that the army of the Potomac is in a safe place.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Dec. 3, 1863.

The *Press* publishes approximate estimates of the quotas of each county in the State—from which it seems that this county has to furnish but eighty four men to escape the draft. Houston county lacks 331, Filmore 488, Winona 387, Dodge 179, Faribault 99, etc.

The number that have enlisted will diminish the above figures somewhat.

State Auditor McIlrath has just returned from a tour of the State to sell school lands. The sales amount to $156,000, of which $36,000 was paid in cash. The average price per acre was $6.25. The entire amount of sales, up to the present time, is $502,000. Taking the average rate of the last sales, the school lands yet to be sold will net eight and a quarter millions of dollars. This will be a respectable school fund.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1863.

Government officer E. H. Samuel arrested two men, named Wm. W. Johnson and Richard Reed, in this city yesterday, on suspicion of being rebel spies. Johnson states that he is a citizen of Fayette county, and left Kentucky in September, 1862, for Mississippi, in which State he claims to own property. Reed is a citizen of Pendleton county, and says that he left Lexington, Ky., in October, 1862, with Bragg's army. He has been engaged nearly all the time in buying for the Confederate Government.

Extensive preparations are being made for the great sanitary fair which comes off here next month. It will probably be one of the largest fairs ever held in the West.

Several more parties have been arrested for counterfeiting the twenty dollar greenbacks. They will all have a hearing before the U. S. court on Monday next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1863.

FRAUDS IN HORSES.

Great frauds about horse inspection for the Government have been discovered here. Many unfit animals have been sent forward.

FRAUDS IN CONGRESSMEN.

Dr. Coleman, and his associate bogus members of the House from Louisiana (pro-slavery) have arrived. It is scarcely possible that Etheridge will give them seats.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

That part of the President's Message relating to slavery is in the hands of the printer. The Cabinet heard and agreed to it day before yesterday.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury's report proper, is in the hands of the printer, but not a single report from the War Department has yet reached the printer.

The report of the Comptroller on currency is principally devoted to suggestions as to amendments of the law. The principal ones are:

First, To repeal sections 62 and 63 and 64.

Second, To compel banks to prevent depreciation in notes in neighboring commercial cities, and to carry a part of the profits of the same annually to a surplus fund.

Third—To allow none to commence business unless they have paid in $50,000.

Fourth—To confine the penalty for usury and for forfeiture of interest, and relieve those in commercial cities from all usury losses, that they may adopt a scale as the Bank of England.

Secretary Chase is likely in his report to ask for another Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Guerillas, under a son of ex-Senator South-Carolina-Butler, surrounded the house of Salquale, John Ross' son-in-law, and butchered and robbed him, after which they burnt his house. The other Indians took refuge in Fort Gibson. The Federal authorities did nothing.

THE FREEDMEN.

The freedmen's village, on Greene Heights, on the Arlington estates, is the scene of a brilliant gathering, to-day, to dedicate a chapel and school houses. Speeches were made by Gooch, Chittenden and others, and music was rendered by contraband children. Interesting statements were made of the treatment of the contrabands; showing, among other things, that the contrabands in this Department had not only supported themselves, but accumulated a fund of $40,000 now in Government hands.

A RUMORED CABINET CHANGE.

A strange story is in town to-night, that Secretary Welles is about to be removed from the Secretaryship of the Navy, that position having been offered to Senator Grimes, of Iowa, and that he has declined it. It is scarcely possible that there can be any truth whatever in the story.

WISCONSIN LAND GRANTS.

Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, has sent in a selection of lands, under the Agricultural College grant. The Land Office is busy making transfers, so as to have the matter concluded before Governor Salomon's term expires.

BEN BUTLER AT WORK.

Gen. Butler is making his new department pay its own way. Such charges as one dollar for a Provost Marshal pass, and one per cent. on all goods brought into the department for sale, furnish a fund that goes towards defraying the expenses of the improvements in the city of Norfolk, and other outlays upon which he has entered.

Butler is engaged in raising a negro cavalry force. He raised 107 in one week. The oath of allegiance is required from everybody going outside of his lines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The statement that Gen. Forey or the French Minister were furnished, by the State Department, with Gen. Scott's military maps of Mexico, or other information, preparatory to the French invasion of that country, is erroneous.

Neither Gen. Forey nor the French Minister, nor any person, ever asked for or received any such information.

There is no truth in the rumors that Sec. Chase will apply to the banks for a new loan. The new national banks will have an opportunity to take some of the five per cent. Treasury notes, if the Directors desire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1863.—The Secretary of War has given his decision to the Hon. E. B. French, the 2nd Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, in cases recently submitted by Messrs. Jos. E. Dewitt & Co., of Philadelphia, that the nine months volunteers of several states who were called out under the first act of October and of July 17th, 1862, that no troops were called for or accepted, therefore these troops are not entitled to the sum of $25 bounty and the $2 premium. The amount involved in this question is several millions of dollars; and as various paymasters throughout the country have paid many of the regiments from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island and other States they are peculiarly interested.

The several State Military Deputies are also involved, as well as some 30,000 troops who have served for nine months.

The Second Auditor has also decided that the $25 advanced bounty should be paid by the mustering officer to a recruit, when mustered in, as well as the premium.

Satisfactory proofs therefore must be furnished that the soldier was not paid this bounty, or the settlement cannot receive the confirmation of the Second Comptroller.

It is probable that at an early day in the approaching session, Congress will take action on the whole subject of bounties.

As the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is much larger than heretofore, arrangements will be made to send copies to some of the principal cities in advance of its transmission to Congress, and so with the other reports of the heads of departments, but it is not certain with regard to that of the Secretary of War.

The manuscript of all the documents is, for the most part, in the hands of the public printer. The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, will, as usual, be laid before Congress on the day of meeting, but the financial report will not, perhaps, till several days thereafter.

The President's message has not yet been completed owing to his sickness. It may almost certainly be stated that this document will first find its way to the country over the telegraph wires, as on previous occasions.

FROM OMAHA, N. T.

OMAHA, Dec. 3.—The grand banquet and ball in honor of the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad, came off last night. The following dispatches were forwarded in the evening, to which the subjoined replies were received during the progress of the banquet, the reading of which elicited enthusiastic applause. The city is brilliantly illuminated.

TO THE MAYOR OF DENVER.

OMAHA, Dec. 2, 1863.

To the Mayor of Denver:

The Pacific Railway was launched to-day. Stores are closed. A procession is out. The city is illuminated and cannon booming.

Denver is on the list of toasts. Send a sentiment.

B. E. KENNEDY, Mayor of Omaha.

TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

OMAHA, Dec. 2, 1863.

To Brigham Young, Director U. P. R. R., Great Salt Lake:

We broke ground to-day amid great rejoicing—cannon firing, flags, banquet, speeches and illumination of the city. The workmen commence to-morrow.

Nebraska shakes hands with Utah over the great National undertaking.

Your name will be toasted at the banquet to-night.

(Signed.) COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

OMAHA, Dec. 2.

Nebraska greets California on breaking ground to-day on the great Union Pacific Railroad with cannon, flags, speeches, banquet and general illumination. Welcome the new born child. Your name is proposed at the banquet.

(Signed.) A. SAUNDERS, Governor of Nebraska.

REPLY OF THE MAYOR OF DENVER.

DENVER, Dec. 2.

To Mayor Kennedy:

Denver sends greeting to Omaha. Colorado freely pledges her mountains of gold in aid of your great enterprise. AMOS STECK, Mayor of Denver.

REPLY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 2.

To the President, Company, etc.:

Let the hearts of the honest be united to aid the great national improvement.

(Signed) B. YOUNG.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 2, 1863.

To Gov. A. Saunders:

California acknowledges with joy the greeting of her sister Nebraska, and will prove her faith and regard by her efforts to [illegible] rapidity with which [illegible] the iron bands of [illegible].

(Signed.) LELAND STANFORD, Gov.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3, 1863.

Gov. Yates has succeeded in having all Illinois sick and wounded soldiers transferred from hospitals in Louisville to hospitals in their own State.

Over two hundred left there yesterday for the general hospital at Quincy, Ill. The report of J. C. McCoy, State Agent at Louisville, has been received, and gives general satisfaction. He has been doing a noble work for our brave boys. Col. Wm. Hoffman, Com. Gen. of prisoners, having had the privilege granted of asking the relief of one prisoner at Richmond, has selected private Wm. H. Tillson, Co. E, 34th regiment Illinois volunteers. Lieut. Col. Clark and a portion of the 113th regiment arrived in this city last night from Scott county, where they have been doing good service in regulating the copperheads. They have arrested over fifty persons, in addition to twenty deserters. The regiment will proceed from here to St. Louis.

About sixty recruits were mustered into service to-day by Lieutenant Hubbs. The copperhead organs in this part of the State are rejoicing in consequence of the alleged conservative alias copperhead triumph, obtained by throwing out the soldiers' vote in Wisconsin.

The Illinois State Teachers' Association will meet in the Representative Hall in this city on the 29th of this month. A large attendance is expected from all parts of the State. The meeting will be of considerable interest and importance. Colonel Simon Hirsbach, private Secretary to Governor Yates, has arrived in this city, from Washington.

Major Chas. W. Davis, of Chicago, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 51st regiment vice Raymond resigned. Major Clayton Hale has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 59th vice Winters resigned. Capt. Terrance Clarke, Major of the 79th, vice Vandever resigned.

Capt. Isaac Keys, Provost Marshal of this district to-day arrested in Tazewell County, Wm. E. Ketchem and R. H. Freeman, Clerks of Major A. M. Freeman, Paymaster U. S. Army, who is now under arrest at Buffalo. They are charged with defrauding the Government out of a large sum of money, and will be kept in close confinement until their case can be investigated.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The falling back of Meade's army had a marked influence upon stocks to-day, and there was a decided improvement throughout the whole railroad share list.

This new move of the Potomac Army puts an entirely different aspect upon the military situation, and is interpreted at the Stock Exchange as a prolongation of the war.

The New York roads were not so favorable as the western shares, the greatest rise being in Erie, which was equal to 1½ per cent. over closing rates of last evening. The western roads were very buoyant, and the advance was generally equal to ½ per cent. Illinois Central was one of the strongest shares on the list. The earnings of the Erie road for the month of November were over a million dollars, being without a precedent in the history of the road. After the second board gold advanced to 153.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—An arrest was made to-day for passing two dollar treasury notes altered to fifties.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—Col. True, of the 40th Ky., reports that his pickets were driven in at Mount Sterling, Ky., by 700 rebels. At headquarters here, the number of rebels is thought to be greatly exaggerated.

The wounded rebels were exchanged for loyal soldiers wounded in previous engagements and the rebel dead sent through our lines. Col. Ross commanding assaulting party, Col. McElroy and Lt. Col. Thomas were killed. Simultaneously an assault was made on the right of our lines but the rebels were driven back. Our loss on that side was about 40. The rebel loss was much greater. Our supplies are ample for the present. The rebels have been reinforced by one or two of Bushrod Johnston's divisions.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Eight persons have been arrested here for passing counterfeit $20 Treasury notes.

Eighteen hundred bales of government cotton arrived here yesterday, to be sold at auction on the 14th.

A dispatch from General Foster, from Cumberland Gap, dated the 1st, makes no mention of the capture of 3,000 rebels by Burnside, as claimed by a correspondent, whose report is not credited at headquarters.

LATE BATTLES OF CHATTANOOGA.

GEN. MEIGS' GRAPHIC SKETCH.

HEADQUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR—On the 23d instant, at 11½ A. M., General Grant ordered a demonstration against Mission Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order, and advanced in line of battle, as if on parade.

The rebel steamer *Dunbar* was repaired at the right moment, and rendered effective aid in this crossing, carrying over six thousand men. By nightfall, Gen. Thomas had seized the extremity of Missionary Ridge nearest the river, and was entrenching himself. Gen. Howard, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga, on the south side of the river. Skirmishing and cannonading continued all day on the left and centre. Gen. Hooker scaled the slopes of Lookout Mountain, and from the valley of Lookout Creek drove the rebels around the point. He captured some two thousand prisoners, and established himself high up the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had run only to Kelly's Ferry, whence ten miles of hauling over mountain roads, and twice across the Tennessee on pontoon bridges, brought us our supplies.

All night the point of Missionary Ridge on the extreme left, and the side of Lookout Mountain, on the extreme right, blazed with the camp-fires of loyal troops.

The day had been one of dense mists and rains, and much of Gen. Hooker's battle was fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but from which his musketry was heard.

At nightfall the sky cleared, and the full moon, "the traitor's doom," shone upon the beautiful scene, until 1 a. m., when twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on. Then it ceased. A brigade sent from Chattanooga, crossed the Chattanooga Creek, and opened communication with Hooker.

Gen. Grant's headquarters during the afternoon of the 23d and the day of the 24th, were in Wood's redoubt, except when, in the course of the day, he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders, in Chattanooga Valley.

At daylight on the 25th the Stars and Stripes were descried on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain.

Hooker moved to descend the mountain, and striking Mission Ridge at the Rossville Gap, to sweep on both sides and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough, streaming regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Mission Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm Sherman, or marching for the railroad, and raising the siege.

They had evacuated the valley of Chattanooga—would they abandon that of Chickamauga?

The twenty-pounders and four and a quarter-inch rifles of Wood's redoubt, opened on Mission Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the Ridge, which, with rifled Parrotts answered, and the cannonade thus commenced continued all day. Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Missionary Ridge, and from Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Wood's redoubt over the heads of Gens. Grant and Thomas and their Staffs, who were with us in this favorable position, from whence the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheatre. The headquarters were under fire all day long.

Cannonading and musketry were heard from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Howard marched the Eleventh corps to join him.

Gen. Thomas sent out skirmishers who drove in the rebel pickets, and chased them into their intrenchments, and at the foot of Mission Ridge Sherman made an assault against Bragg's right, intrenched on a high knob next to that on which Sherman himself lay fortified. The assault was gallantly made.

Sherman reached the edge of the crest, and held his ground for (it seemed to me) an hour, but was bloodily repulsed by reserves.

A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers, followed by a deployed line of battle, some two miles in length. At the signal of leaden shots from the headquarters on Orchard Knob, the line moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into their rifle-pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels.

The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the gray rebels swarm out of the ledge, line of rifle-pits, in numbers which surprised us, and over the hill. A few turned and fired their pieces, but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face, and went on to their top. Some regiments pressed on and swarmed up the steep side of the ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the lines. The attempt appeared most dangerous, but the advance was supported, and the whole line was ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants. With cheers answering to cheers, the men swarmed upwards. They gathered to the points least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while musket and cannon vomited their thunder upon them.

A well-directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the summit, and the gun was seen galloping to the right, its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was captured with cheers.

A fierce musketry fight broke out to the left, where, between Thomas and Sherman, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels.

Bragg left the house in which he had held his headquarters, and rode to the rear as our troops crowded the hill on either side of him.

Gen. Grant proceeded to the summit, and then did we only know its height.

Some of the captured artillery was put into position. Artillerists were sent for to work the guns. Caissons were searched for ammunition.

The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces and carried to the other side of the ridge, and used in forming barricades across. A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of Baird's line, hotly engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a secure lodgement was soon effected.

The other assault to the right of our centre gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled.

Hooker coming in favorable position, swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

Bragg's remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after days of maneuvring and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the centre is broken. Burnside is relieved from danger in East Tennessee. Kentucky and Tennessee are rescued. Georgia and the southeast are threatened in the rear, and another victory is added to the chapter of "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

To-night the estimate of captures is several thousands of prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery.

Our loss, for so great a victory, is not severe.

Bragg is firing the railroad as he retreats towards Dalton. Sherman is in hot pursuit.

To-day I viewed the battle-field, which extends for six miles along Mission Ridge and for several miles on Lookout Mountain.

Probably not so well directed, well ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed—but that assault, by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented them repulsing any of the others.

A few days since Bragg sent to Gen. Grant a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove non-combatants who might be still in Chattanooga.

No reply has been returned, but the combatants having removed from this vicinity, it is probable that the non-combatants can remain without imprudence.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

The New Bonnet.

Le Bon Monde describes as follows a new fashion in ladies' bonnets:

Perhaps one of the most remarkable bonnets which have been brought under the observation of the fashionable world, is that shape which has been published within the last two or three weeks, and which the inventor calls the "rustic," (in English the sad shape.) The application of this name will be felt true when we say that in each case a fancy and decorated net is attached to the bonnet, in the place of the curtain, and so conveniently that the hair can be immediately placed in it, and released upon taking the bonnet off. Doubtless this bonnet has been suggested by the flowing styles of wearing the hair which are coming into fashion, and which are inconvenient for out-door wear.

—Jacob Lamb died on Monday evening last in Indianapolis. Mr. Lamb was a soldier of the Revolution. He was born in 1763, was in Wayne's camp, and was of the guard placed over the Cornwallis prisoners.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1863.

WHISKY—The demand continues pressing and prices are 2c higher; sales of [illegible] brls at [illegible], the latter rate for wagon.

HOGS—The market was firm but rather quiet, especially as for light, but droves averaging 190 lbs and upwards met with a fair demand at yesterday's rates—holders asking either higher prices, however, which limited the business. We quote light at [illegible] and 190 to 225 pounds average at [illegible]; extra large were held at [illegible]. The receipts were about 1,000 head. The sales were: [illegible]

PROVISIONS—An improved firm feeling pervades the market, and there was but little disposition displayed to sell at even the prices asked. There was a good demand for lard, especially of the lower grades, and head and gut was taken at 11c, and old at 11½c, with sales to the extent of 700 tierces. New prime was held at 11½c, though we understand that one lot was offered at [illegible]. There was a demand for new mess pork at $20.00, but we did not hear of any good city brands to be had at this rate. Old is held at [illegible] for the past and previous seasons' packing. Green Hams advanced [illegible], with sales of country at [illegible] and 1,200 city at [illegible]. The advance in gold has considerable influence upon the market.

New York Market—Dec. 3.

COTTON—Quiet and without material change at [illegible].

FLOUR—Opened [illegible] better, but with only moderate inquiry, and closed dull, with no buyers at outside quotations. Sales at [illegible] for extra state; [illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio; [illegible] for trade brands.

WHISKY—Firmer at [illegible]. Sales of 1,800 brls western, buyers' option, all December, at [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] better, and only [illegible] moderate demand, transactions restricted by scarcity of freight room. [illegible] Corn in moderate request [illegible]. Oats dull. [illegible]

WOOL—Firm but demand very moderate.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined in bond [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork—Firm, with a fair demand at [illegible] for old mess; [illegible] for new do; [illegible] for new prime [illegible]. Beef steady. Cut Meats quiet and firm; [illegible] for shoulders, and [illegible] for hams. Bacon sides in better request at [illegible] for city long-cut hams [illegible]. Lard a shade firmer at [illegible]. Butter firm at [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for state. Cheese in better request, at [illegible] for common to prime.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1863.

STOCKS—Steadier.

Quicksilver Co.	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	do gtd	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	C. & Gal.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	Ill. C. scrip	[illegible]
Hud. R.	[illegible]	C. & Toled.	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	G. & C.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen.	[illegible]	C. & R. I.	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6's '81 coupons	[illegible]	7-30's	[illegible]
U. S. 1 year cert.	[illegible]		

MONEY—Active and steady at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange decidedly firmer, at [illegible]. Gold excited and decidedly higher, opening at [illegible] and closing firm at [illegible].

Buffalo Market—Dec. 3.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; no sales. Corn quiet, with small sales at $1.18. Other grains quiet.

WHISKY—In fair demand and firm at 78c.

FREIGHTS—[illegible] on wheat to Hoboken.

IMPORTS—14,000 brls flour, 71,000 bu wheat, 12,000 bu corn.

EXPORTS—37,000 bu wheat, 17,000 bu corn, 1,600 bu rye, 500 bu barley.

Philadelphia Market—Dec. 3.

FLOUR—Firm; sales of [illegible] brls extra family at [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales of 3,000 bu red at [illegible]; white [illegible]. Corn [illegible]; sales of new yellow at [illegible]; old [illegible].

PETROLEUM—More doing; crude [illegible]; refined in bond [illegible]; do free [illegible].

Provisions dull. Whisky steady and active, at 80c.

Oswego Market—Dec. 3.

Flour in good demand for local and interior trade. Wheat—[illegible]. Milwaukee Club $1.30; Chicago Spring [illegible].

Corn firm. [illegible]

Baltimore Market—Dec. 3.

FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn firm and advanced; new [illegible] and yellow [illegible].

WHISKY—Firm and buoyant at 85c for city.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Dec. 3, 1863.

UP—None.

DOWN—Prop Empire State, Bradbury; bark [illegible]; [illegible], Umatilla; schr Yankee Blade.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Communication of Oriental Lodge No. 33, F. and A. M., at the Hall of Apollo Commandery K. T. [illegible] this (Friday) evening, Dec. 4th, at [illegible] o'clock. H. G. CHASE, Secretary.

TEETH! TEETH!!—Extracted Without Pain! By the use of the new Anæsthetic. WM. ALBAUGH, Dentist, [illegible] West Randolph street.

GRAND RAFFLE FOR A splendid Piano, [illegible] hundred chances [illegible] Saturday evening, Dec. 5th, at [illegible] o'clock, at [illegible] Hotel, corner of [illegible]. Price of tickets, [illegible] each.

STEAM ENGINES. One large Engine, new [illegible] horse power, One smaller [illegible], One Portable [illegible]. For sale low. J. T. RYERSON, [illegible] South Water street, Chicago.

IMPERIAL VIGNETTES, THE most beautiful pictures ever yet shown to the public, made Only at Everitt's, [illegible] Lake street. Cartes de Visite only $3 per dozen. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

CHICAGO CITIZENS' CORPS ATTENTION. You are hereby ordered to appear at your Armory This (FRIDAY) Evening Dec. 4th, At 7½ o'clock, sharp. Every member must be present. By order of W. B. WILLARD, Commandant. JOHN DYER, Orderly Sergeant.

$10 a foot front. A valuable lot on the South Branch, next to the new Rolling Mill, for sale at the above price. The adjoining property is held at $40 per foot front. Apply at [illegible] Lake street.

WHOLESALE. I am now receiving from New York, by express, in addition to my former stock, the BEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL GRADES OF CLOTHING, TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY, WHICH I AM NOW OFFERING FOR CASH ON The Very Lowest Margin, TO THE WESTERN TRADE. Rooms No. 33 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue, and 38 Lake street. ASAHEL PIERCE.

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph Street.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERING IN PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Decorations, Etc. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

BEDDING, THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY. Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Feather Beds, Pillows, Etc. The only place in the city to get STEAM CURED FEATHERS, FREE FROM BED ODOR. WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES AND TRIMMINGS. E. C. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

GEO. G. POPE Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer, 129 CLARK STREET.

STORAGE. I have storage room for [illegible] sacks Salt, at dock foot of North Market street. A. B. MEEKER.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, CARBON AND KEROSENE OIL, 175 Lake Street.

ORIENTAL POWDER CO. Offer for sale a superior quality of GUNPOWDER, From Rifle size to Coarse Ducking. Sportsmen are offered the celebrated Diamond Grain Powder. G. NEWHALL, Jr., Agent, 15 River street.

$100 REWARD FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE COUGHS, INFLUENZA, TICKLING OF THE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, AS QUICK AS COE'S COUGH BALSAM. C. G. CLARK & CO., New Haven, Conn., Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake St., Chicago, General Western Agents.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 225 LAKE STREET, Wrought Iron Pipe & Boiler Flues BRASS AND IRON FITTINGS, Steam and Water Gauges, Valves, Cocks, Whistles, &c. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS AND WORTHINGTON'S STEAM PUMPS. Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing Hose, &c. Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus.

HARMON, GALE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, No. 58 Lake Street, CHICAGO. We invite attention to our large and well assorted stock now in store.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FURS. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, (Branch of [illegible], N. Y.) Furs, Hats and Caps. EVERY VARIETY OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURS, Sleigh Robes, Buffalo Skins, HATS, CAPS, BUCK GOODS, UMBRELLAS, CANES, GLOVES, &c., In all the latest styles. SIGN OF THE POLAR BEAR. Cash paid for Furs. All goods warranted as represented. 107 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

SALT. SALT. SALT. [illegible] sacks Turk's Island, [illegible]. On consignment, and for sale in lots to suit by G. W. CLAPP, 28 South Wells street.

ARMY MICHOIS, finest in the world for [illegible]. LEATHER INDIA TRIMMING and ORNAMENTS [illegible] Patterns of our own designing. ENAMELED CLOTH DRESS LINING, in black and colors for the bottom of dresses. STEEL AND JET BEADS, all sizes. SOUTACHE OR EMBROIDERY BRAID, in black and colors, just landed. ALSO, by every steamer, BUGLE GIMP, BINDINGS, VELVET TRIMMINGS, &c. BENJAMIN H. SMITH, [illegible] Duane street, New York.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the County of Cook will present the same On or before the 7th of December prox. LAURIN P. HILLIARD, Clerk. Chicago, Nov. 20th, 1863.

DR. F. M. CONSTANT, Physician and Surgeon, Office [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago. All PRIVATE and CHRONIC Diseases cured. Having had several years experience in the treatment of these diseases, and his [illegible] F. M. CONSTANT, M. D.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS. TOILET GOODS, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOILET WATERS, SHELL COMBS, FINE POMADES, LUBIN'S SOAPS, INFANT BRUSHES, BATHING TOWELS, HAND MIRRORS, [illegible] BLISS & SHARP, 144 LAKE STREET.

U. S. 5-20'S. We shall continue until further advices from the Treasury Department, to receive subscriptions AT PAR for the United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent Bonds, Both Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. INTEREST WILL COMMENCE ON DAY OF SUBSCRIPTION AND RECEIPT OF MONEY. [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers and Agents for Five-Twenty Loan, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

U. S. 5-20'S On hand and Ordered for Subscribers at all times. FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH BANKERS AND OTHERS ORDERING BONDS. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Subscription Agent.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD. L. & W. TODD, DENTISTS. [illegible]

MULES! MULES! MULES! 1000 Mules Wanted. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1st, 1863. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, Dec. 7th, 1863, for 1,000 Large Size Team Mules, [illegible] JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES, HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. [illegible] 40 STATE St., Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT. Nov. 1st, 1863. Hartford Fire Insurance Company, HUBBARD & HUNT, Local Agents. [illegible] Office Western Department, 123 Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL. G. F. BISSELL, Gen. Ag't.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK of Millinery Goods to be sold at less than cost For the Next Thirty Days, At 29 South Clark street.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH. Our prices are this day advanced one half cent per pound on all grades. C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents, 211 & 213 South Water street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm name of WHEELER, WALLACE & CO., expires this day by limitation. J. L. Pomeroy having withdrawn, the undersigned will continue business at the old stand without change of style. GEO. A. WHEELER, IRA P. WALLACE. Chicago, Nov. 30, 1863.

WHEELER, WALLACE & CO., Commission Merchants 218 Lake and 209 South Water sts., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Prompt attention given to the PURCHASE AND SALE of Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Grass Seed, and every description of Produce. Orders solicited. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. GEO. A. WHEELER. I. P. WALLACE.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS! The undersigned would inform their customers and all persons shipping to this market, that they have increased facilities this season for handling LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS! We will give our personal attention to all sales, and will guarantee the HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS. [illegible] 29 South Water street.

WEBSTER, MARSH & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, AND RUBBER GOODS, 67 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD. [illegible] D. M. BRINE. [illegible]

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME, At wholesale by R. T. CRANE & BRO., [illegible] West Lake street.

GUNPOWDER. HAZARD'S AND DUPONT'S. GEO. T. ABBEY, AGENT, 29 LAKE STREET.

THE GEM.—A new style of picture [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

There are many intelligent persons who fail yet to understand what the real difficulty is with the Potomac Army, and why it does not accomplish more. Such persons contrast its efforts with the work done in the West, and draw inferences much to the disparagement of the soldiers of the East; averring that Eastern men do not fight as well as Western. Others think it all due to poor generalship. It is quite true that there is liability to great injustice, and to considerable mischief, in these comparisons. That the Eastern soldier knows how to fight is proved on more than one field. That was not poor fighting at Malvern Hill, nor at Antietam, nor at Fredericksburg, nor at Chancellorsville, nor at Gettysburg. It is true that the first battle cry being "On to Richmond," the rebels gathered there their first great army, and by their own efforts and our failures, have held some of their best troops on that field; and they have been fortifying in getting some of their best generalship there. It is true, too, that the ground in Virginia favors their operations. But there is a difficulty independent of these things, and which is alone sufficient to account for the poor success of the Potomac army, as compared with some of its other divisions. That army runs "over Washington," and that is the nightmare of the Potomac army. It is inherently and all the time a defensive army; and seldom, indeed, can a defensive army act on the highest principles of the art of war. It cannot cut itself loose, and strike out, with a view only to aggressive results. It is to defend the Capital. Hence we have long given up the expectation of its doing anything to matter how other people do. It is not intended to do any thing except such odd jobs as it can throw in at chance spells. Its business is to keep Lee out of Washington. Were that city once fitted up off the earth by a hook, and hung up on one of the horns of the moon, Meade would use up Lee in a fortnight.

There have been three separate times when the nightmare has been scared away. Twice when Lee crossed the Potomac, and our army had no choice but to strike with all its powers; and the result was, that Lee went how-long back to the second time with an army cut as to his legs affected him. The other time was when the peninsula campaign was undertaken. But McClellan was the commander; and McClellan belongs to the ladies' family—good for fighting in a hole; and the Richmond dogs did not care to go into his den for a bustle, and so poor Mac got him back to his place with his hide badly scratched.

But to do any thing in the field, there must be *strategy out*, as Grant did: when he got in the rear of Vicksburg; or as Rosecrans did, when he sent Bragg out of Tullahoma and Chattanooga. Hooker did it at Chancellorsville, and ought to have succeeded; for the move was a brilliant one, and saved the Capital, but Stonewall Jackson got the start of him, though he paid for it with his life; and thus, though a nominal defeat, Chancellorsville was after all one of the great successes of the war.

But since that the army has "covered Washington," it seems afraid to think of something besides covering—and that being the policy, let no man expect any considerable performance of it.

THE INCOME TAX LAW.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Lewis, proposes various amendments to the internal revenue law, with the view of making it yield more revenue. It seems that the amount derived is vastly below the estimates made when the law was passed. It was then predicted that it would yield one hundred and fifty millions, whereas it does not produce more than half that amount. It is necessary that one hundred and twenty-five millions, at the very lowest, shall be derived from internal taxes, in order to maintain the credit of the nation on a sound footing.

There is one change that ought to be made in the income tax part of the law. As it now stands, if a man returns one dollar less than $10,000 of profits, he is taxed therein three cents less than $300; but if he shall return a dollar more than $10,000, he is taxed $300.03. The difference of two dollars in his income increases his taxes $300.03. The effect of this unjust and inequitable clause is to tempt men to commit frauds on the revenue by making false returns.

The five per cent should be levied on the excess over $10,000, and not on the whole $10,000, in which case people would be satisfied. We would propose the following schedule for income tax, in lieu of the present one, believing that it would yield twice as much revenue, and be satisfactory to the great body of the people. Men do not object to paying money to help put down the rebellion to save the Union, but they want the burden laid equitably and justly.

First—Tax the excess of all incomes over $600 and under $6,000 three per cent. Second, tax incomes exceeding $6,000 on the *excess* of that sum four per cent, up to $10,000, and five per cent on all excess above that sum. For example, if a man's income be $800, his tax, should be three per cent, on $200, or six dollars. If his income be $8,000 his tax would be $162—on the first $6,000, less the $600 exempted, and $80 on the next $2,000; total $242 on the whole. If his income be $12,000 his taxes would be three per cent. on $5,400, four per cent. on $4,000, and five per cent. on $3,000. This would be a much more satisfactory scale than the present one, and would yield far more revenue.

Again, the exemption of six hundred dollars ought to cover all that should be allowed. At present rent sums are exempted under the head of "necessary repairs," and "State, county, and municipal taxes."

The Toledo (Democratic) *Blade* "does not bother itself about the repairs a man may put on his house or the amount of local taxes he pays. The sum of $400 it was estimated, would support the families of the laboring classes, and that it was about all, or rather more, than the bulk of laboring men earned in a year. It was the intention of Congress not to collect any income tax from the mass of the laboring classes. But the law was so framed that not one citizen in a hundred, taking the whole country together, pays a cent of income tax, and hence this important source of revenue does not yield one third or quarter as much as was expected or intended when the act was passed. Multitudes of men worth thousands and tens of thousands of dollars in real estate, pay no income, or next to none, because they are allowed to put in large sums for "repairs" and "local taxes," and other exemptions. This is not right; and the whole tax law is proven almost as bad an abortion as the conscription act, which also was rushed by the people, not one in a thousand of whom knew what they were about. The Government must have money as well as men to finish up the war and save the Union. Let the tax law be amended, so that while it is made to yield more revenue, it shall also be more equitable. The fewer exemptions in either the tax or conscription, the better for the public good.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

The present position of the exchange question is quite unlucky all around. It is bad for our part, because the rebels, being short of provisions at Richmond, where most of the Federal prisoners are kept, they are fully tempted to starve them. We want them, too, in the field; for, were a big exchange effected, including the old prisoners already, we could muster the full force of the Army of the Potomac. But on the other hand, the Richmond rebels continue to get an abundance of us about as fast as they get all the fat of cavalry which Grant may be driving. Like the question, "How are we to both succeed?" "Retaliate," says one, "by starving our prisoners and shooting the foolish Virginians." We have the ability to do both. We have plenty of their soldiers in our keeping, and scores of the Virginians among them.

Which is best, for their opinions on the subject will vary with their sympathies? Is it best to starve our prisoners of war, or to shoot well in advance, even in retaliation. Asks shooting the Vicksburg fellows, because the Richmond fellows starve? The men are cold and hungry, and the women and children would justly themselves in shooting our own men in return.

"Exchange our starving men at all costs," waiving the question in dispute for after adjudication, reply others.

But it is found that the matters in dispute, which block the exchange, are such as cannot so easily be waived. It is not a mere dispute about numbers; but our black soldiers and their officers they refuse to exchange on any terms. At the same time, to prevent blockade in the matter is exactly inconsistent and impossible for the rebels. They have lodged to feed, and to guard our men at a time when food is a vital matter to them; and they lose the services of their men by our possession. Add, that they keep a greater number of ours out of employ, one man is worth to the rebels one and a half many because it is a war of defence, and within narrower limits on their part than on ours.

The whole difficulty doubtless grows out of that old spirit which loves the black man and will see him only a slave. It is the slaveholders still. It was a question inevitable from the moment we put Arms in the hands of the black man. We put precious few soldiers—no matter of what color? It is the decision of the Government, "We will." It will involve suffering, but it must be met. Per do, we see no remedy but to push on the columns. Lee whipped in Virginia, and Bragg in Georgia, the fate of the soldiers in captivity will be determined. In the meantime, we have enough of their men in our hands to inspire them with some sentiments of decency in their treatment of ours. Push on the columns, then. Keep the ranks full. The prisoners will get relief the sooner, the faster the rebels are put down by the stern use of cold steel and round shot.

THE CANNON TAKEN.

It is a singular fact in the history of this war that most of the large guns taken from the enemy have been taken by a single command. Nearly all of Grant's movements have yielded him guns. Along the Mississippi river he has gathered them with amazing luck. Columbus, Island No. 10, Memphis, and Vicksburg, and perhaps other places not remembered, have given him ordnance. Donelson turned him over enough to start a small shop in the trade. In the chase to the rear of Vicksburg, wherever he could catch a rebel General, he caught his cannon. By the time he had reached the town he had captured eighty pieces of field artillery. When the town capitulated he got one hundred more, of all sizes. At Chattanooga he is in luck once more. Sixty pieces reward the endeavor, though Hooker was not quite quick enough for those 64-pounders on Lookout Mountain.

Is it mere luck? or is there an underlying philosophy which determines the luck? Very few of our other generals have taken many guns. Farragut, it is true, did a considerable business at New Orleans; Banks got a few at Port Hudson; Dupont some at Hilton Head, and Burnside some in North Carolina. A number were taken, too, by some commanders with Norfolk. Those have been successful cases; but, even, have not yielded as much in this line. The Potomac Army have lost far more than they have gained. The great victory at Gettysburg, with all the hard work of that splendid cavalry force, only yielded three small pieces, although the New York *Herald*, or some other Munchausenist, reported that we had taken eighty or a hundred. But Grant must have cannon to sell!

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Quite a tri-angular contest came off at the New York municipal election on Tuesday last. There were three candidates run for Mayor: Boole, the regular copperhead candidate, and favorite of the Irish "democracy"; Gunther, independent, of War Democratic politics, and the favorite of the Germans, and Blunt, the candidate of the Republican organization. However, a large number of the latter helped to bring out and supported Gunther, believing that Blunt could not be elected, and that Boole, for chief of the "ring," and captain of the "dirty dozen," ought to be defeated. The election was very animated, and the vote cast was some 10,000 larger than at the State election a month previous. The result was as follows:

Boole, copperhead, 4, and Irish candidate	29,581
Gunther, War Democratic and Union candidate	30,804
Blunt, straight Republican	19,469

At least 6,000 Republicans voted for Gunther—enough to have elected Blunt had they stuck to their own man, but Gunther may make a good Mayor. Neither the peace sneaks like Wood, nor the robbers of the "ring" can use him.

☞ A slave auction was advertised in New Orleans the other day. A woman named Lavinia and her two boys were to be sold to the highest bidder. But for some reason the thing did not happen. The sale was prohibited. It is supposed that the slave auctioneers were over in New Orleans, and we rather think they are. The remnants of the chivalry there may possibly try once in a while to bring back the good old times, but one auction would last a good while thereabouts. They may as well give it up.

FINANCIAL TROUBLE.—Great excitement exists in Knox county growing out of the assignment made last week by G. P. Dunn & Co., the Galesburgh bankers. The deed of assignment was made on the 26th of November, and conveys, in addition to the real estate, about $70,000 in personal property, $20,000 of which is in money. Mr. Dunn, immediately upon making the assignment, left for parts unknown with his family, and nothing has been heard of him since. The assignee is D. H. Frisbie, Esq., of Galesburgh. The sums due to soldiers, and soldiers' families, to Knox College, to Lombard College, to all literary, benevolent, and charitable institutions, to the City of Galesburgh, and to officers and attorneys for moneys deposited by them as collections for other parties, are made preferred debts by the deed of assignment. It is the prevailing opinion that depositors will get the whole amount of their deposits.

SMUGGLING.

There are some rather rich revelations expected in relation to extensive smuggling operations, having their origin in St. Louis, Louisville and Cairo, a few particulars regarding which you will receive this morning by telegraph. When the matter has culminated, you may receive a full exposition of perhaps the most gigantic and most successful swindling machine lately revealed by the press.

T. H. W.

FROM KANSAS.

Operations of the Conservative Chaplain in Kansas—Treason of the Governor—Some Plain Language about Jayhawkers—Shameful Statements—Sufferings of the Indians.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 12, 1863.

My attention has been called to a telegraph dispatch from Washington, contained in a late copy of the New York *Tribune*, to the effect, in substance, that: despatches had been received at the office of the Indian Bureau in Washington, from Fort Larned, stating that several thousand Indians were congregating in that vicinity with hostile intentions; that Mr. Commissioner Dole had quieted them by the distribution of $200,000, and that he urges the Secretary of War to allow these Indians to be mustered into the military service of the Government, as the only means by which they could be controlled. It is somewhat curious that this press, usually so [illegible] the very fugacious lugs in this and similar dispatches.

ABOMINABLE FALSEHOODS.

For the last year, hardly a month has passed but what the metropolitan press contained paragraphs of a similar tenor.

They will average one in six weeks for that time. In all of them Mr. Dole has received information which necessitates the doling out of "presentskins" to large numbers of these simpleminded red men. Not the direct distribution of money, then it was the organization of an Indian Brigade, the feeding of refugees or the transportation and removal of them from one point to another. But though the Indian might make some appeal of this kind, it does not appear that such a rule applies to the swarms of weeps and howsels who are fattening upon the generosity of this people.

A CONSOLATORY CREW.

For months past the operations of a nest of conmorants in this State have been carefully scrutinized. Indian Superintendents, agents and traders, who have been plundering them—even rich upon the munificent generosity of the "Great Father of the North"—by false and fabulous reports, five, six, the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee nations. The information as to the true state of affairs is derived from the [illegible] of Leavy, Cadby county, Kansas, a little [illegible] west of the Neosho river, in the southern part of the State. Since the rebellion, discoveries have been made in the headquarters of these conmorants, which fully justify the [illegible] that diverting the travel and transportation to and from here from the other routes to the Galena and Chicago Union Road. Detention becomes an important item to a traveler when his conveyance is a stage coach; and to freighters of produce, the delays which them thereby under the necessity of buying high prices for wagoning and selling a long time before the market is reached. The combination of enhanced expenses in both cases. Under the operation of all these influences, it is easy to see how the profitable [illegible] gradually and prejudices will give way to views of economy in money and time, and the conversion of the party interested, and that of the Chicago and Galena Railroad will soon have all our travel and freighting business until the Hy YouWinkles of the other companies, which are superior, from the [illegible] of the Mississippi, to the Missouri river, will [illegible] and that the M. V. R. R. and the Keokuk route, with all their connections, will have, for a time, the benefit of the profits of transporting freight and passengers to and from Central and Western Iowa. The [illegible] has been satisfactorily proved. But [illegible] agents generally of the Western Stage Company, enables travelers to come through to Dubuque from the [illegible] terminus of the Chicago and Rock Island, in 8 hrs. more than the six hours. It is quite possible that before the next year is over, a new line between Keokuk and Kewaunee will be in operation, over from the centre of steamboat [illegible] and [illegible] by a branch road connecting with the Chicago and Rock Island road, at that road's next division, which [illegible] Thus much on railroads, until the [illegible]

FROM CAIRO.

A Rebel Spy Caught in the Act—Arrest and Confession—Starvation in Richmond—Deserters Coming In.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, Dec. 2, 1863.

A MAN WAS SHOT

By the guard keeping watch and ward over the big guns at Fort Defiance on Saturday night. He was approaching one of the guards—a soldier of the 59th regiment—was challenged, and replied that he was a rebel and was going in to spike the guns. The sentinel ordered him to halt, and called the officer of the guard. The man continued to advance, however, and the guard shot him dead. The guard was immediately arrested by Lieutenant-Colonel Hain's order, countermanding the 59th regiment and the fort. On examination it was found that he had done his duty in the matter, and the soldier—whose name is Michael Hamlagan—was accordingly released to duty. An inquest was held over the body of the dead man, and a verdict rendered in accordance with these facts. The identity of the dead man has not yet been established. He was clad in butternut clothes and had on his person, and was wearing his different kind separate shirts, part of which were such as our soldiers wear. It is more than probable that the deceased had imbibed too much whisky, and in his intoxicated condition wandered to the place where he was killed. It is hardly possible that the assertion threat that he was going to spike the guns could have been even an approximation to the truth.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

The clerk of the Post Hospital at this place makes the following report for the week ending Nov. 28:

SATURDAY—November 21—Private Thos. Hogan, co. B, 81st Illinois infantry, died of typhoid fever.

SUNDAY—November 22—Private Joseph Hess, co. D, 4th Illinois cavalry, died of typhoid fever. Wm. Moss, 23d Ohio, do. do. do.

MONDAY—November 23—Private George Miller, co. E, 12th Illinois cavalry, returned to duty Nov. 27. Peter Ernest, do. do. do. do.

TUESDAY—November 24—Private John Meek, co. E, 12th Ind. do. do. do. do.

WEDNESDAY—November 25—Private G. W. Bells, Co. A, 28th Iowa; Benj. Jas. Green, Co. B, 28th Iowa; private F. M. Bowen, Co. B, 59th Illinois; W. Mahan, Co. K, 59th Illinois; Co. H, 59th Illinois; Sergeant Co. K, 59th Illinois; Sergeant Co. K, 59th Illinois; Sergeant Co. K, 59th Illinois; Corporal Co. K, 59th Illinois; Corporal Co. K, 59th Illinois; Private Co. K, 59th Illinois; Jas. C. Warren, Co. I, 1st Illinois; Jas. C. Warren, Co. I, 1st Illinois; Private H. Abernathy, Co. H, 59th Illinois; W. Sanderson, Co. H, 59th Illinois; Private E. A. Stone, Co. D, 59th Illinois; Kennedy, Co. C, 16th Mo.; James M. Co. F, 22d Ill.; E. A. Merrick, Co. D, 8th Ill.; Richard Lisle, Co. K, 8th Ill.; Private Co. K, 59th Ill.; H. D. Hanna, Co. K, 59th Ill.; Private Co. K, 59th Ill.; H. D. Hanna, Co. K, 59th Ill.; Private Co. K, 59th Ill.; Private Co. K, 59th Ill.; Private Co. K, 59th Ill.; Private Co. K, 59th Ill.; James Lowell, Co. K, 59th Ill.; R. B. Gilbert, co. G, 59th Ill.; Private Co. K, 59th Ill.; Private Co. K, 59th Ill.; Private Co. K, 59th Ill.; Private Co. K

Miscellaneous.

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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

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A PURE TONIC

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

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WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Disorders arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by using these Bitters.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED JAUNDICE AND FEVER PILLS, &c.

Are used in connection with the BITTERS in many cases.

Price of the Bitters, $1 per bottle; or a half dozen for $5.

Price of the Pills, 25 cents per box.

Directions for using accompany each article.

NO ALCOHOLIC OR BAD BRANDY.

They will CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?

Do you want a Good Appetite?

Do you want to Build up your Constitution?

Do you want to Feel Well?

Do you want to get rid of Dyspepsia?

Do you want Energy?

Do you want to Sleep Well?

Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many persons who have used and who continue to use, so long as they can be had, kindred to the preparation above named, which are base imitations, and consequently under the influence of Alcohol, which is destructive to the system, and which, when once used and kept up, and the result is all the horrors of a drunkard's life, and a drunkard's grave.

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers.

We call the attention of all having relatives in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" will give more relief and prevent more sickness and privation than any other article in the known world. Many a soldier has been saved from a premature grave by the use of this truly valuable medicine. Discharged soldiers, who have been broken down by exposure, will find in the GERMAN BITTERS a sure restorative. Those who are unable to get the Bitters can procure the Pills, which will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Remember that "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" is not a drunkard's drink, but a medicine, and will cure all diseases for which it is recommended, or money will be refunded.

Prepared at the Germantown Medical Depot, No. 418 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

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For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Country Merchandise throughout the United States and Canadas.

SELECT PRIMARY SCHOOL.

MISS RUTH C. GUNN,

Who possesses the advantages of a long and successful experience in the management of Grade Schools,

SELECT PRIMARY SCHOOL,

OF TWO GRADES,

AT HER ROOMS,

NO. 432 WEST MADISON STREET.

Only a limited number of pupils will be admitted.

Also, a few vacancies in the Boarding Department.

Miss G. refers to the Rev. Dr. Patton, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. Dr. Kittredge, Rev. Dr. Clark, Rev. Dr. Everts, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Bartlett, Rev. Dr. Ryder, Rev. Dr. Williamson, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Boyd, Rev. Dr. Lord, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Goodell, Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Rev. Dr. Bonfoey, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Patterson, Rev. Dr. Kirk, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Cook, Rev. Dr. Patton, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. Dr. Kittredge, Rev. Dr. Clark, Rev. Dr. Everts, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Bartlett, Rev. Dr. Ryder, Rev. Dr. Williamson, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Boyd, Rev. Dr. Lord, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Goodell, Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Rev. Dr. Bonfoey, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Patterson, Rev. Dr. Kirk, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Cook, & Co.

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